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ABSTRACT

Regional and state demographic profiles highlight social, economic, and educational characteristics of the Appalachian states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. Data from 1979-82 are summarized and presented in charts, tables, and graphs. Regional and state social and economic profiles include population, urban/rural population, racial/ethnic minority population, number of families and children per family, families below poverty level, household income data, and unemployment rates. Findings include a 43% rural population, 12% of families below poverty level, family income levels in three states below the national median, and state unemployment rates above the national rate. Educational profiles of the region and states include state-level organization; numbers of public and private elementary, secondary, and post-secondary schools; numbers of school personnel; school enrollment; vocational educational programs; high school graduates; minority student population; high school dropouts; adult illiteracy rates; and estimated public education expenditures and educational funding for 1981-82. Findings include dropout rates ranging from 26% in West Virginia to 34% in Tennessee with each state's dropout rate greatly exceeding the national average; less than 9 years of education for more than one-fourth of the adult population of three states; declining school enrollments since 1970, but a five-fold increase in public preprimary enrollments. A bibliography of 169 items is appended. (LFL)

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DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES OF THE APPALACHIAN REGION

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FINAL REPORT: Part Two of Three
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Preface

Tennessee State University Center of Excellence--Basic Skills for the Disadvantaged was awarded a Grant to Plan for a Regional (Appalachian) Educational Laboratory. The National Institute of Education has designated Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia as the States which comprise the Appalachian Region. Since the Appalachian Region has been reduced to four states, limited aggregate demographic data exist for the newly designated region. During the planning phase, numerous documents were perused and/or utilized to ascertain information which would enhance the acquisition of information which reflects the mission, functions and governance structures of laboratories as well as the socioeconomic and educational data pertaining to the region. The demographic profiles along with the graphic illustrations contained herewith reflects the range and depth of documents utilized for the accomplishment of this project.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Historical Overview

The Appalachian Region is distinguished by and is named for its dramatic mountainous landscapes that for many decades flourished with natural resources and wildlife. The region was settled in the late eighteenth century principally by people of working-class British and northern European Descent (Philliber, 1981). The Blue Ridge Mountains separated this region from the Eastern Seaboard while the Allegheny-Cumberland Plateau prevented access to the west. These two mountain ranges formed a triangle that physically isolated Appalachia from the influences of the industralized urban areas adjacent to it. Thus, for many years, Appalachian people functioned in relatively closed systems and had little contact with outsiders (Philliber, 1981). As a result of the region's social and physical isolation, there is an absence of scholarly studies of the Region's past (McKinney, 1978).

Despite the dearth of scholar by works on Appalachia, the region does have a rich heritage characterized by its ancestry of a "special" breed of rugged Americans -- mountaineers and frontiersmen -- and its many legendary heroes who made notable contributions to the nation's struggle for freedom and independence during colonial and post revolutionary war times and beyond. Historically, the region has been best known for its unique lifestyles, folkways, music and art forms, and its rugged rural flavor.

During recent decades, Appalachia has been distinguished by its struggle to gain access to and keep pace with the rapid technological and economic advancements that undoubtedly have benefited the nation, but for the most part have eluded the region. During the early 1960s, national attention was focused on the abject poverty, illiteracy and economic depression that prevailed in many Appalachian communities. A clarion call for regional, state and federal remedial initiatives ensured. As a result, Appalachia in general, and the Southern Appalachian Region specifically were officially recognized as multiproblem areas (Stephenson, 1969).

Following the widespread attention that was focused on poverty, illiteracy and isolation in Appalachia during the sixties, a broad-based and sustained effort to overcome persistent and complex regional problems was undertaken. Principal problems targeted by state, regional, Federal and private initiatives have included regional industrial decline, the region's depressed and unstable economy, the depletion and contamination of many of the region's natural resources, and the

hunger, substandard health care and high rates of illiteracy and poverty that jeopardize the quality of life for many of Appalachia's residents.

Historically, the region's economy has been based in industries and job markets that had had minimal dependence on educational achievement -- principally the coal, steel and chemical industries. However, as a result of developments that include layoffs in the steel industry coupled by high unemployment in the coal fields and health and environmental issues that confront the mining and chemical industries, Appalachia's leadership has increasingly recognized education as a key aspect of effective long-term solution to Appalachia's social and economic problems.

1.2 The Tennessee State University Planning Grant

For the purposes of regional educational laboratory institutional operations, The National Institute of Education (NIE) defines Appalachia as the four-state region that consists of the State of Kentucky, the State of Tennessee, the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the State of West Virginia. During the fall of 1984, NIE awarded Tennessee State University (TSU) a grant to plan for an educational laboratory for the region. The planning grant was designed to achieve the following major objectives:

1. To determine the major social, economic and educational characteristics of the Appalachian Region;

2. To identify the most persistent educational problems for which laboratory services are most needed;

3. To determine the adequacy of existing research and development services in the region;

4. To identify promising strategies for the organization, focus, operations and services of the laboratory; and

5. To explore the potential for relationships with other appropriate organizations in Appalachia.

Major activities and tasks included extensive consultations with knowledgeable organizations and individuals; in-depth of relevant research and literature; secondary analyses of existing data; and organization design activities.

1.3 Regional and State Demographic Profiles

This report presents regional and state demographic profiles that highlights some of the major social, economic and educational characteristics of Appalachia. The profiles were

developed through secondary analyses of a broad range of data that included 1980 U.S. Census data; data developed by the National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES); and data that were obtained during TSU's consultations with knowledgeable organizations and individuals in the region. The profiles are designed to support the development of basic understandings of Appalachia's socioeconomic and educational milieus, understandings that underlie any meaningful effort plan and implement effective laboratory services for the region.

Regional and State social and economic profiles are presented in Chapter 2. Regional and State educational profiles are presented in Chapter 3. Summary observations are presented in Chapter 4.

Chapter 2
Social and Economic Profiles of the Appalachian Region and States

2.0 Overview

This chapter presents social and economic profiles for the Appalachian Region and each of the four states that comprise the region. Regional and state characteristics that are highlighted include total population; urban and rural populations, racial and ethnic minorities; families and family characteristics, and annual household income data. All data summarized in this chapter were obtained from 1980 U.S. Census population reports.

2.1 Regional Social and Economic Profile

Data from the 1980 United States Census of the population indicate that the four-state Appalachian Region has a population of roughly 16 million individuals, roughly seven percent of the U. S. population. State populations range from roughly 2 million in Kentucky to more than 5 million in Virginia (see Exhibit 2-1). Roughly 32 percent of the region's population is under 19 years of age. Each state has comparable percentages of their populations in this age group.

Racial and ethnic minorities comprise 15 percent of Appalachia's population, with Blacks comprising 13 percent and representing the largest racial and ethnic minority group in the region (see Exhibit 2-2). Virginia has the highest percentage of minority residents (22%) followed by Tennessee (17%). Racial and ethnic minorities comprise only 4 percent of West Virginia's population, and comprise 8 percent of Kentucky's population.

1980 Census data indicate that roughly 43 percent of Appalachia's population resides in rural areas. Among the states, West Virginia has the largest rural population (64%), followed by Kentucky (49%). In Tennessee and Virginia, 40 percent and 34 percent respectively reside in rural areas (see Exhibit 2-3).

Roughly 4.2 million families reside in the four-state Appalachian region, and roughly 55 percent of the families (2.3 million) have children under 18 years of age (see Exhibit 2-4). While 12 percent of Appalachia's families are below poverty level (see Exhibit 2-5), 69 percent of the families below poverty level are families with children under 18 years of age (see Exhibit 2-6). Among the states, Kentucky has the highest percentage of families below poverty level (15%), followed by Tennessee (13%). Median family incomes ranged from $16,444 in Kentucky to $20,018 in Virginia (see Exhibit 2-7). In 1982, State unemployment rates ranged from 7.7 percent in Virginia to 13.9 percent in West Virginia. With the exception of Virginia, state unemployment

rates in Appalachia exceeded the national rate of 9.7 percent (see Exhibit 2-8).

2.2 Social and Economic Characteristics of the Appalachian States

The major social and economic characteristics of each of the four states that comprise the Appalachian region are summarized below.

2.2.1 Kentucky

Kentucky has a population of approximately 3.7 million individuals. Roughly 32 percent of Kentucky's population is 19 years of age or younger. The sizes of Kentucky's urban and rural populations are 51 percent and 49 percent respectively--a difference of only 2 percentage points or approximately 80,000 individuals. Racial and ethnic minorities comprise 8 percent of the population, with Blacks, the largest minority group, representing seven percent of the State's population.

Roughly 987,000 families reside in Kentucky. Fifty-six percent (550,291) of Kentucky's families have children under 18 years of age, and approximately 15 percent (147,000 families) are below poverty level. Of the families with children under 18 years of age, 19 percent (103,793) are below poverty level. Of the families below poverty level, about 70 percent are families with children under 18 years of age. Kentucky's median family income is $16,444.

2.2.2 Tennessee

The State of Tennessee has a population of 4.6 million individuals. Approximately 32 percent (1.5 million) of Tennessee's population is under 19 years of age. Thirty-four percent of the population reside in rural areas. Racial and ethnic minorities comprise 17 percent of Tennessee's population, with Blacks, the largest minority group, representing 16 percent of Tennessee's population.

Of the 1.25 million families in Tennessee, roughly 679,000 (54 percent) have children under 18 years of age. Approximately 14 percent (169,000) of Tennessee's families are below poverty level, and roughly 12 percent of the families with children under 18 years of age are below poverty level. Of the families below poverty level, approximately 73 percent are families with children under 18 years of age. Tennessee's median family income is $16,564.

2.2.3 Virginia

The Commonwealth of Virginia has a population of about 5.4 million individuals. Approximately 31 percent (1.7 million) are under 19 years of age, and roughly 34 percent of the population is rural. Racial and ethnic minorities make up 22

percent of Virginia's population. Blacks, the largest minority group, represent 19 percent of the total population. Of the 1.4 million families residing in the Commonwealth, 55 percent (766,000) have children under 18 years of age. Approximately 9 percent (122,200) of the families in Virginia are below poverty level. Of the families with children under 18, roughly 12 percent (87,000) are below poverty level. Seventy-three percent of the families below poverty level are families with children under 18 years of age. Virginia's median family income is $20,018.

2.2.4 West Virginia

West Virginia has a population of 2 million individuals. Thirty-two percent (630,000) are under 19 years of age. Approximately 63 percent of West Virginia's population is rural. Racial and ethnic minorities make up four percent of the population. Blacks, the largest minority group, represent three percent of the total population.

Of the 531,000 families who reside in the State of West Virginia, 54 percent (285,000) have children under 18 years of age. Roughly eleven percent (,000) of West Virginia's families are below poverty level, approximately 72 percent have children under 18 years of age. West Virginia's median family income is $17,308.

Exhibit 2-1

1980 Population Of The Appalachian Region

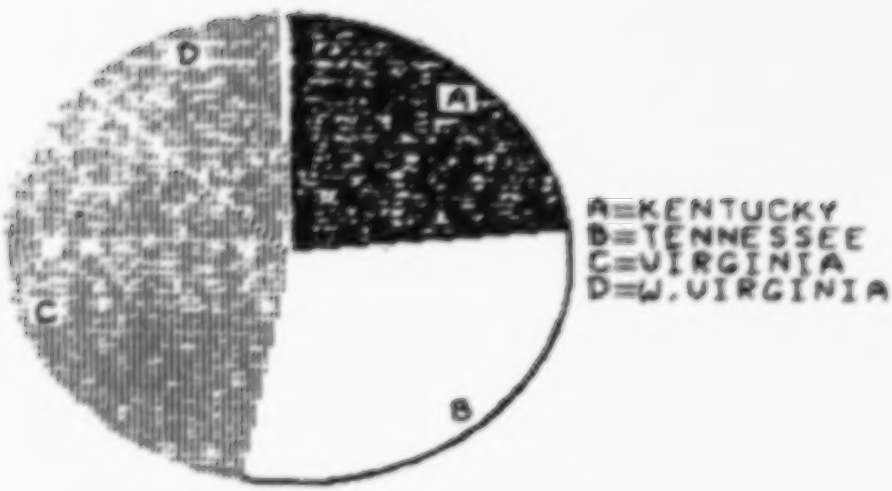

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Exhibit 2-2

1980 Population Of The Appalachian Region By Race

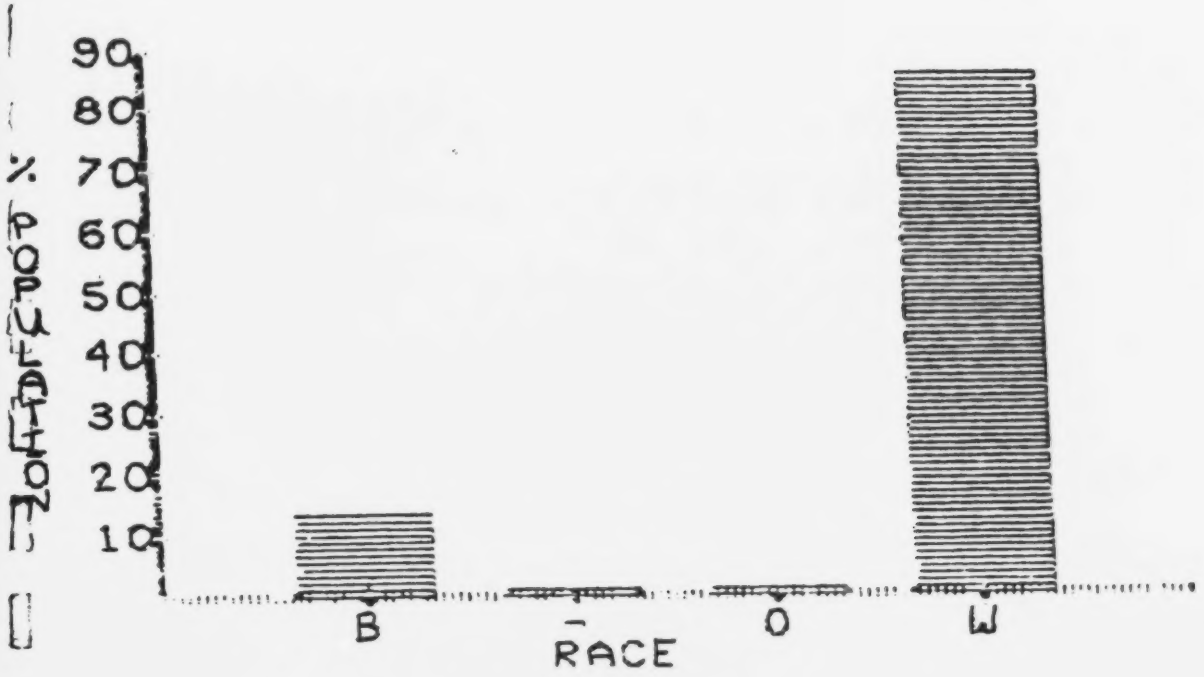

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Exhibit 2-3

1980 Population Of The Appalachian Region By Urban & Rural Areas

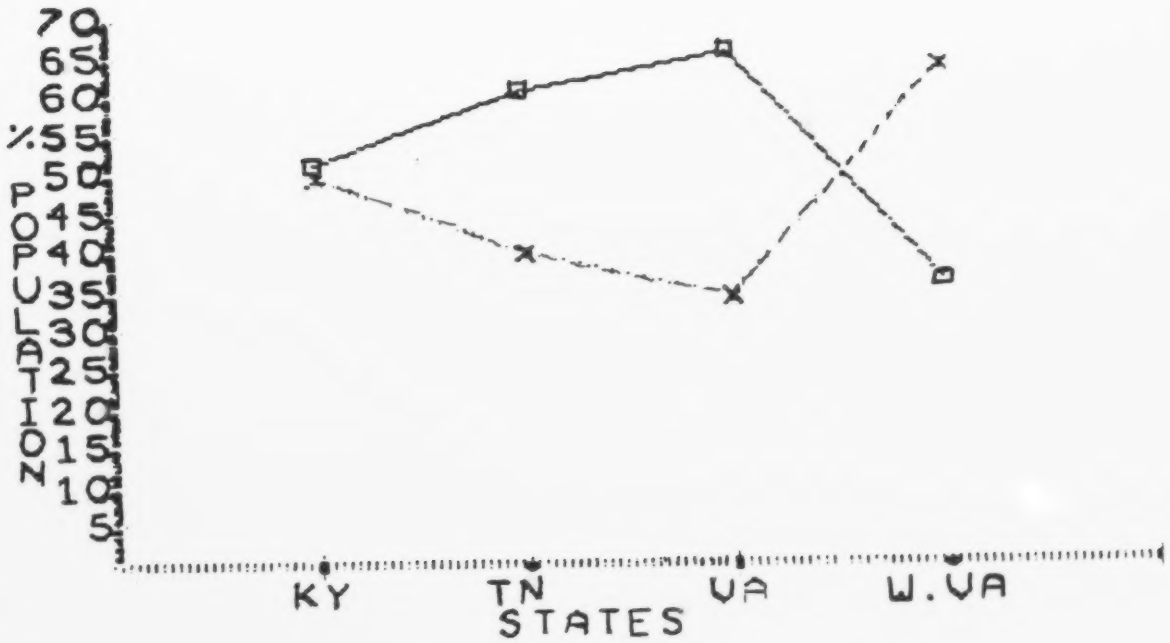

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Exhibit 2-4

1980 Appalachian Families With And Without Children
Under 18 Years

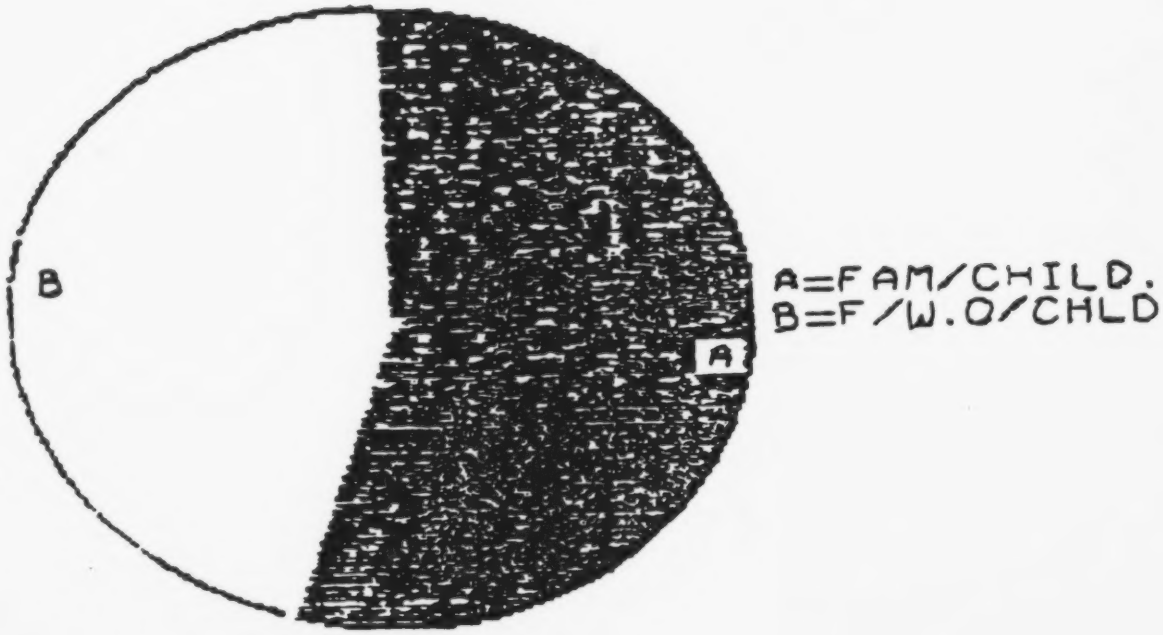

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Exhibit 2-5

1980 Appalachian Families Below Poverty Level By State

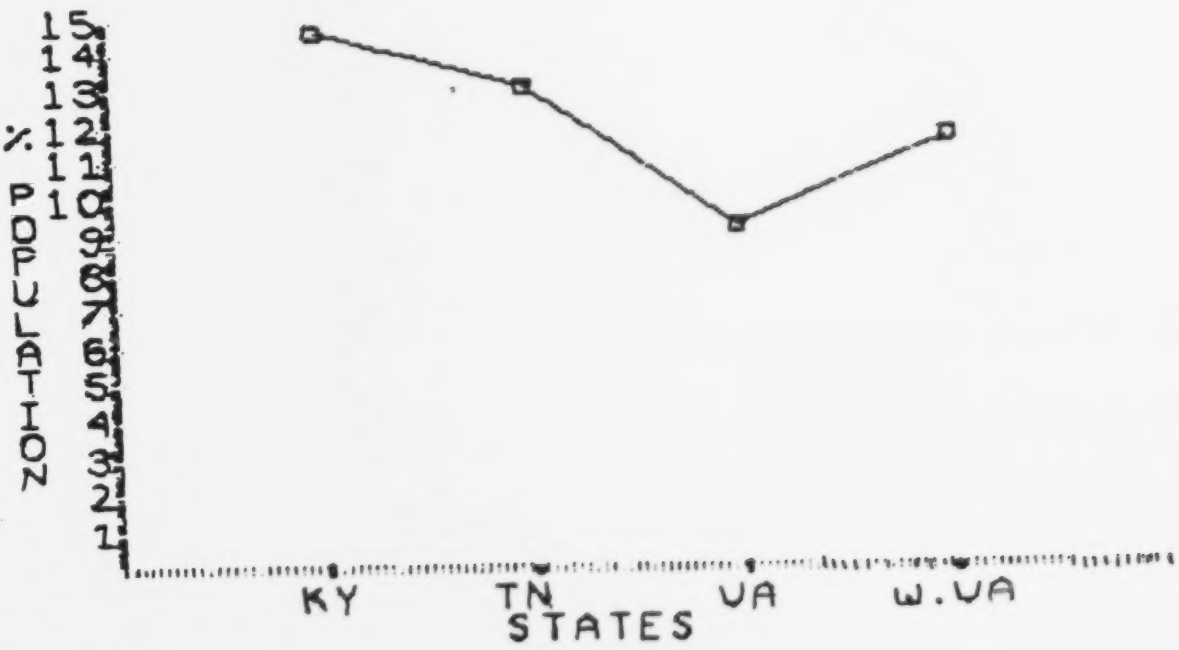

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Exhibit 2-6

1980 Appalachian Families Below Poverty Level By Presence Of Children Under 18

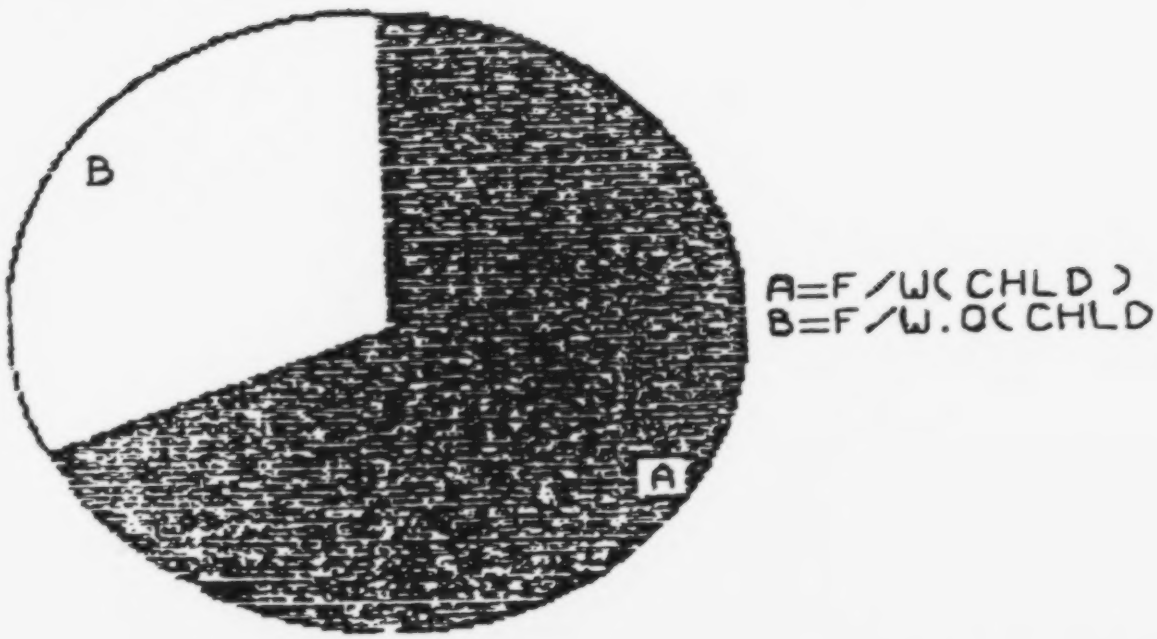

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Exhibit 2-7

1979 Median Family Income In The Appalachian Region
By State

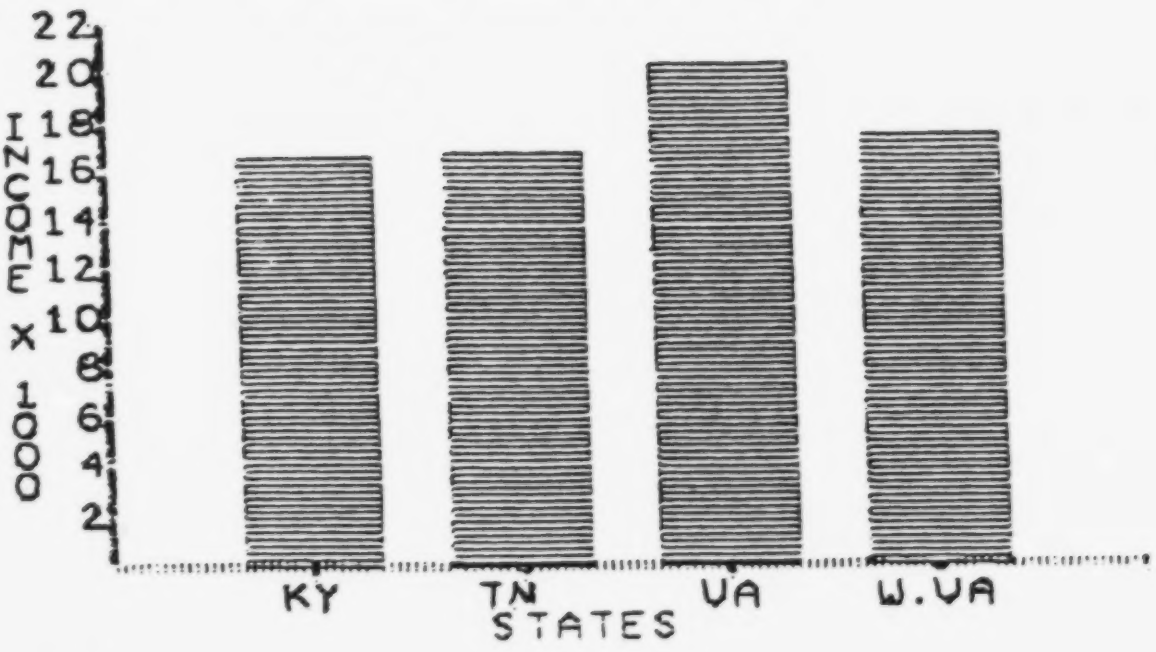

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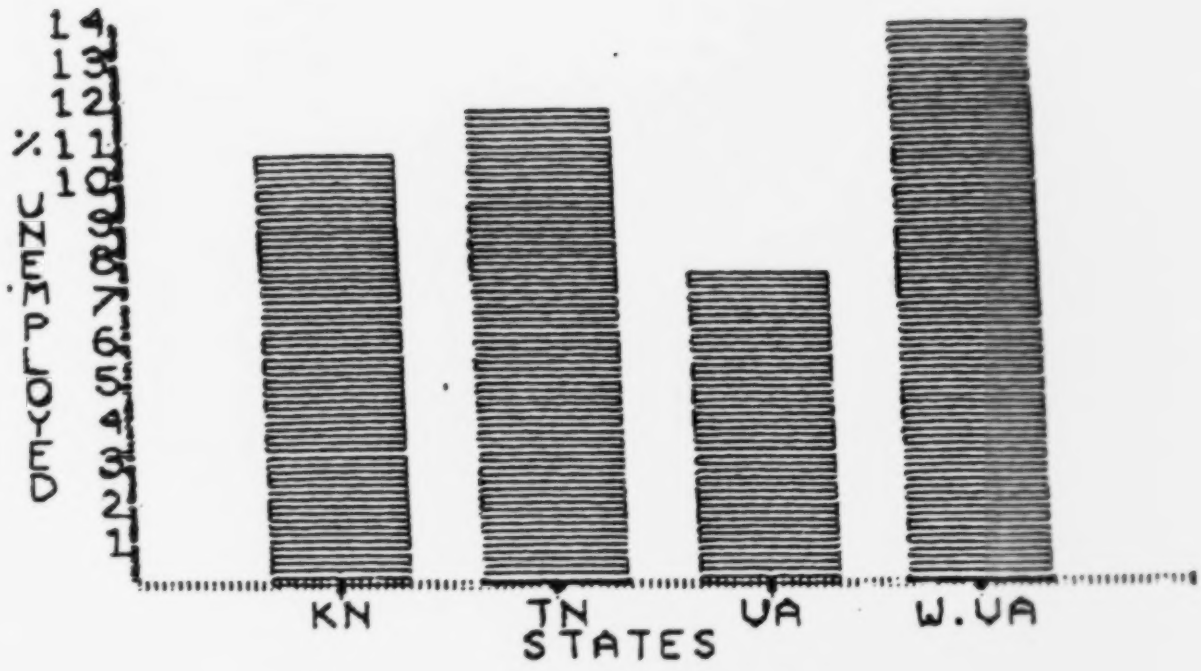
Exhibit 2-8

1982 Unemployment Rates In Appalachian Region
By State



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Chapter 3

Educational Profiles of the Appalachian Region and States

3.0 Overview

This chapter presents educational profiles for the Appalachian Region and states. The profiles highlight major regional and state educational characteristics that include numbers of public and private elementary schools, secondary schools and institutions of higher education; vocational education programs; public school enrollment; minority student populations; high school dropouts; adult illiteracy rates, and funding for education programs and services.

3.1 Regional Educational Profile

3.1.1 State Level Organization

Each of the four State-level public education agencies (SEAs) in Appalachia are headed either by a State Superintendent or a Commissioner of Education, and each state has a State School Board that is headed by a President or by a Chairperson. There is some variation in the structure and organization of the four SEAs but their missions and functions are comparable. Other State level organizations in each State include State Boards of Education, State Higher Education Commissions, Councils or other organizations; State Organizations for Teacher Certification; State Parent and Teacher Associations, and State Education Associations.

In 1982, there were 517 school districts in Appalachia (see Exhibit 3-1), and in 1981 there were more than 7,000 public and private elementary schools and institutions of higher education as follows (NCES, 1984):

Type of School	Number
Public Elementary and Secondary Schools	5,931
Private Elementary and Secondary Schools	913
Public Institutions of Higher Education and Branches	99
Private Institutions of Higher Education and Branches	132
Total	7,075

3.1.2 Enrollment in Educational Institutions

In the fall of 1982, the total enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools exceeded 2.8 million, a nine percent decrease in the fall of 1970 enrollment levels (see exhibit 3-2). Also in the fall of 1982, there were roughly 200,000 children enrolled in public preprimary programs in the region, a five-fold increase in the fall 1970 preprimary enrollment level (see Exhibit 3-0). In the fall of 1980, there were roughly 229,000 students enrolled in private elementary and secondary schools, 74 percent of whom were enrolled in church-related schools (see exhibit 3-4). In the fall of 1981, roughly 713,000 students were enrolled in institutions of higher education in the region. Of these, 83 percent are enrolled in public institutions of higher education (see Exhibit 3-5). During fiscal year 1980, roughly 90,000 persons 16 years of age and older were enrolled in adult basic education programs in the region (see Exhibit 3-6).

3.1.3 School Personnel

In 1981, roughly 282,000 staff were employed in the region's public school systems. Among these were 500 superintendents of schools, 1,900 administrative staff persons, and 109,000 non-professional personnel (NCES), 1983). Also in 1981, there were 268,647 classroom teachers in the region's public elementary and secondary schools. This represented a 20 percent increase in the number of public school classroom teachers in the fall of 1970 (see Exhibit 3-7). In the fall of 1980, there were roughly 14,400 classroom teachers in private elementary and secondary schools in the Appalachian Region. Of these, 67 percent were teaching in church-related schools (see Exhibit 3-8).

3.1.4 High School Graduates

During 1980 - 1981, roughly 183,000 students graduated from public high schools in the region (see Exhibit 3-9), and during 1979 - 1980, 14,939 students graduated from private high schools in the region (see Exhibit 3-10).

3.1.5 High School Dropouts

Estimates of dropout rates developed by the National Center for Education Statistics for the 1980-1981 school year indicate dropout rates for the four Appalachian states that range from 26 percent in West Virginia to 34 percent in Tennessee. Each of the States have dropout rates that greatly exceed the national average of 14.7 percent.

3.1.6 Adult Illiteracy Rates

While it is difficult to define illiteracy or educational deficiency with precision, there is mounting evidence

that less than 12 years and less than nine years of education are rough measures of educational disadvantage (NCES, 1984). Data from the 1970 and 1980 censuses show that the size of the educationally disadvantaged adult population in the nation as a whole remains large, particularly in the South. (However, data also indicate that the proportions of adults who completed less than nine years and less than 12 years of education declined to 18 percent in 1980 from 28 percent in 1970 NCES, 1984). Of major concern, three of the four Appalachian states -- Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia -- were among the seven states that had more than one-fourth of their adult populations with less than nine years of education in 1980. Moreover, data from both censuses show that among the 50 states, Kentucky continues to have the highest percentage of persons with less than nine years and less than 12 years of education, followed by West Virginia had Tennessee (NCES, 1984). Exhibit 3-11 presents the percentages of adult populations with less than nine years and less than 12 years of schooling for the Appalachian states.

3.1.7 Educational Expenditures and Sources of Funding for Public Education

During the period 1981 - 1982, estimated expenditures for public elementary and secondary education in Appalachia totalled roughly $5.2 billion (see Exhibit 3-12). The total income for education, including revenue and non-revenue receipts, during this period was roughly $5.9 billion. Roughly 12 percent came from Federal sources, roughly 47 percent came from state sources, roughly 37 percent came from local sources, and roughly 4 percent came from nonrevenue sources (NCES, 1984). During fiscal year 1982, the U.S. Department of Education obligated roughly $6.3 billion for the four-state Appalachian Region (see Exhibit 3-13).

3.1.8 Regional Summary

The states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia comprise the core of the region that historically has been regarded as Appalachia. As has been repeatedly demonstrated since the beginning of time, the present mirrors, the past and the future evolves from both. The four states in the NIE designated Appalachian Region reflect social and economic characteristics that are deeply rooted in the region's unique, rugged and isolated social and economic past, but also reflect characteristics that evolve from more modern, middle-class and progressive lifestyles. While the four-state region is both rural and urban, more than one-third of its residents reside in rural areas. Roughly seven percent of the country's population reside in the region, and it's proportion of the country's minority population is small. The family income of Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia are below the national median, and Kentucky and Tennessee rank seventh and eighth respectively from the bottom of the scale in this regard. Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia are also burdened by unemployment rates that are above the national percentage.

The region's state-level educational organizations are comparable to those found in other parts of the country. While the enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools declined by nine percentage points during the ten year period 1970 - 1980, public preprimary enrollment increased fivefold. The 20 percent increase in the number of classroom teachers may reflect the surge in the preprimary enrollment level, as well as the improvement of teacher/pupil ratios in the region's public schools.

3.2.1 Kentucky

During the period 1980-1981, there were 1,684 public and private elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education in the State of Kentucky, as follows:

- Public Elementary and Secondary: 1,359
- Private Elementary and Secondary: 268
- Public Higher Education and Branches: 21
- Private Higher Education and Branches: 36

During the period 1978-1979, 489 public secondary and postsecondary institutions in Kentucky offered vocational educational programs.

In 1982, roughly 651,000 students were enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools in kindergarten through grade 12. This represented a 9.2 percent drop from the Fall 1970 enrollment level of 717,000 students (see Exhibit 3-2). In the Fall of 1980, minority groups made up approximately 13 percent of the public elementary and secondary students populations. Blacks comprised roughly 9 percent of Kentucky's public elementary and secondary student population during the Fall of 1980 (see Exhibit 3-14).

During April, 1980, about 31 percent of Kentucky's population of adults 25 years old and over had less than nine years of education. This represented approximately a 14 percent decrease in the percentage of adults in this age group who had less than nine years of education during April, 1970. Also during April, 1980, roughly 47 percent of adults 25 years of age and older had less than 12 years of education, roughly a 15 percent decrease since 1970 (see Exhibit 3-15).

During the 1980-1981, the State of Kentucky received $1.9 billion in funding for education. Of that amount, approximately 16 percent came from the Federal government, 63 percent from the State government, 20 percent from local governments, and 2 percent from nonrevenue sources.

3.2.2 Tennessee

During the period 1980-81, there were 2,038 public and private elementary and secondary schools and institutions in

Tennessee as follows:

- o Public Elementary and Secondary: 1,715
- o Private Elementary and Secondary: 246
- o Public Higher Education and Branches: 23
- o Private Higher Education and Branches: 54

During the period 1978-1979, there were 489 public secondary and postsecondary institutions offering vocational educational programs in Tennessee.

During the Fall of 1982, there were 828,000 students enrolled in Tennessee's public elementary and secondary schools. This represented an eight percent decrease in enrollment levels since the Fall of 1970. Minorities made up approximately 25 percent of the public elementary and secondary student populations in the Fall of 1980 (see Exhibit 3-14).

In April, 1980, about 27 percent of Tennessee's population of adults 25 years of age and older had less than nine years of education. This represented a 12 percent decrease from the percentage found during 1970. Also, in 1980, roughly 44 percent of adults over 25 years of age had less than 12 years of education, a 15 percent decrease from the percentage in 1970 (see Exhibit 3-15).

Tennessee received approximately $1.4 billion for education during 1980-1981. Of that amount, roughly 10 percent came from the Federal government, 60 percent from the State government, 41 percent from local governments, and 6 percent from nonrevenue sources.

3.2.3 Virginia

During the period 1980-1981, there were 2,038 public and private elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education in the State of Virginia as follows:

- o Public Elementary and Secondary: 1,745
- o Private Elementary and Secondary: 317
- o Public Higher Education and Branches: 39
- o Private Higher Education and Branches: 30

During the 1982, 541 public secondary and postsecondary institutions offered vocational education programs in Virginia.

In 1982, about 976,000 students were enrolled in Virginia's public elementary and secondary schools in kindergarten through grade 12. This represented a ten percent drop from the 1970 enrollment of approximately 1.1 million (see Exhibit 3-2). In the Fall of 1980, minorities comprised 28 percent of the public elementary and secondary student populations, of which by far the greatest part (26%) were Blacks. During April, 1980, approximately 22 percent of the adult population 25 years of age and over had less than nine

years of education, a 10 percent decrease since 1970. Also, in April 1980, roughly 38 percent of the adult population 25 years of age and older had less than 12 years of education, a 16 percent decrease since 1970 (see Exhibit 3-15).

Virginia received $2.4 billion for education during the period 1980-1981. Of that amount, roughly 10 percent came from the Federal government, 39 percent from the State government, 46 percentfrom the local government, and 5 percentfrom nonrevenue sources.

3.2.4 West Virginia

During the period of 1980-1981, there were 1,222 public and private elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education in West Virginia as follows:

- Public Elementary and Secondary: 1,112
- Private Elementary and Secondary: 82
- Public Higher Education and Branches: 16
- Private Higher Education and Branches: 12

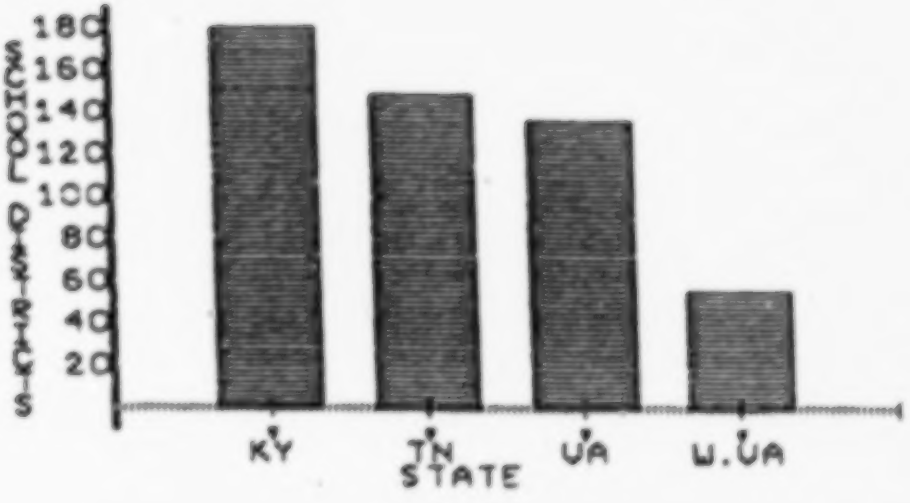
During the period 1978-1979, 310 public secondary and postsecondary institutions offered vocational education programs in West Virginia.

In the Fall of 1982, 375,000 students were enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools in West Virginia, a six percent decrease in the enrollment level since the Fall of 1970 (see Exhibit 3-2). Racial and ethnic minorities comprised approximately four percent of the public elementary and secondary student population. Minority groups other than Blacks comprised less than 0.5 percent of the public elementary and secondary school population in 1980 (see Exhibit 3-14).

During April, 1982, 28 percent of adults 25 years of age and older had less than nine years of education, a decrease of about 13 percent since 1970. Also, during April, 1980, 44 percent of the population had less than 12 years of education, a decrease of roughly 14 percent since 1970 (see Exhibit 3-15). During the period 1980-1981, West Virginia received $8.3 million for education. Of that amount, approximately 10 percent came from the Federal government, 60 percent from the State government, 30 percent from local governments, and less than one percent from nonrevenue sources.

Exhibits 3-2, 3-14 and 3-15 illustrate the educational characteristics that have been summarized for each state.

Exhibit 3-1
Number of School Districts by State



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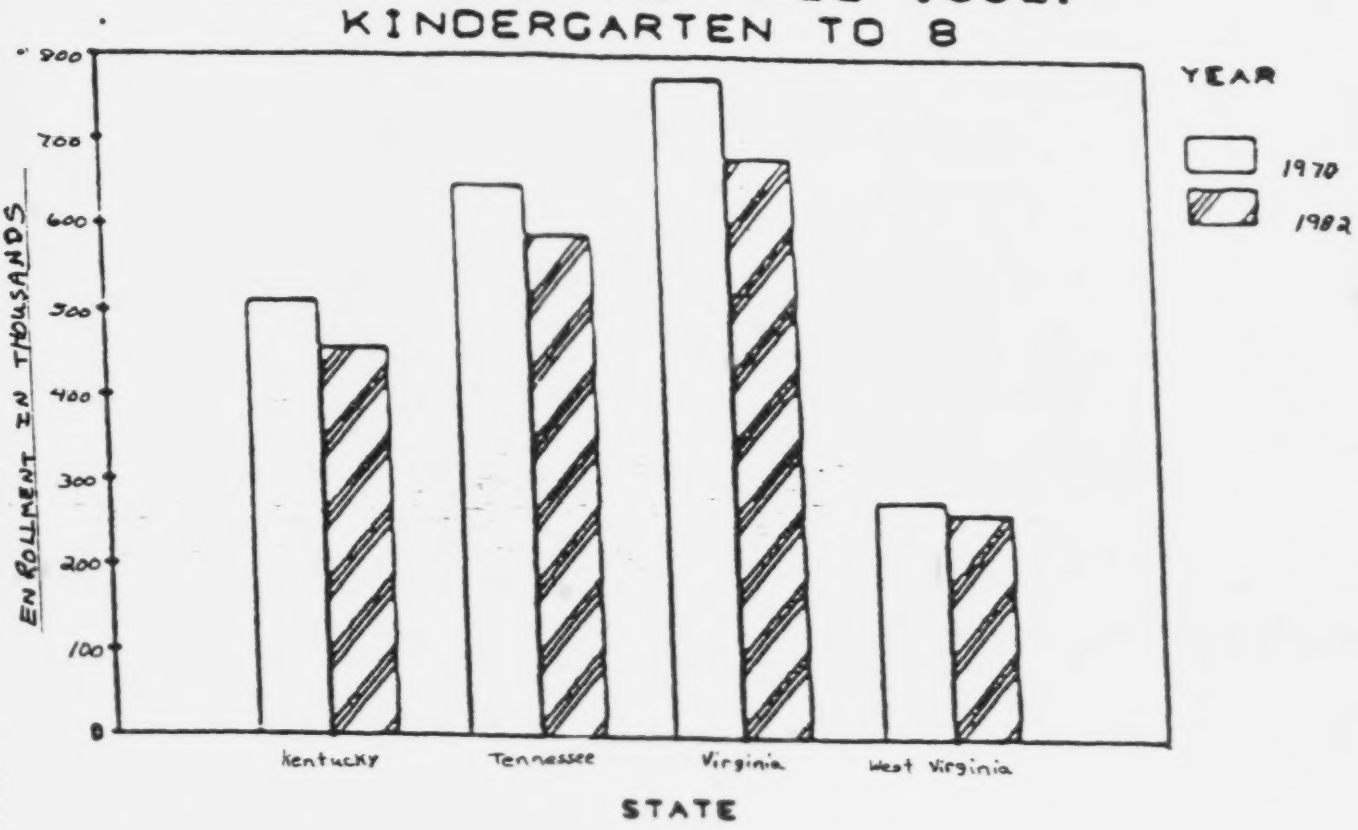
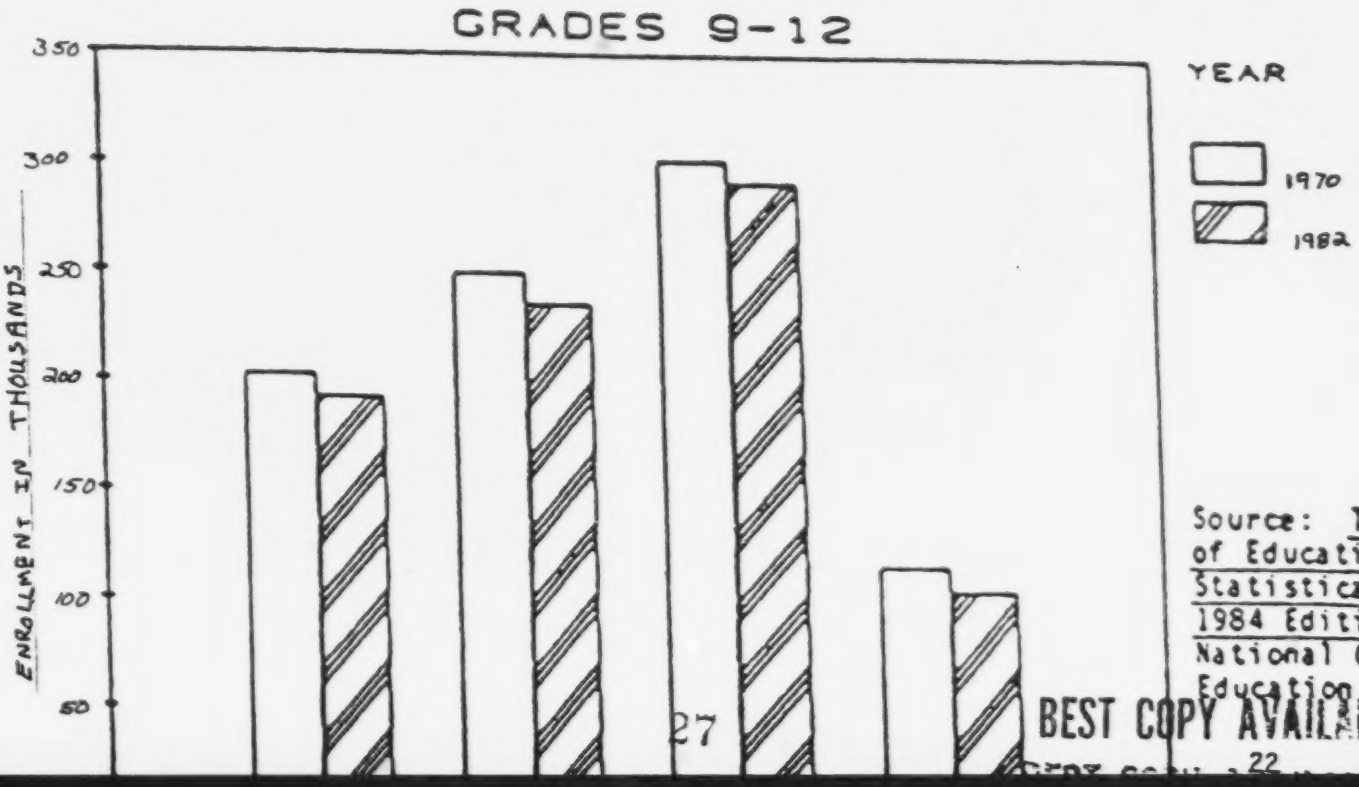
PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY STATE: FALL 1970 AND FALL 1982. KINDERGARTEN TO 8



GRADES 9-12



Source: The
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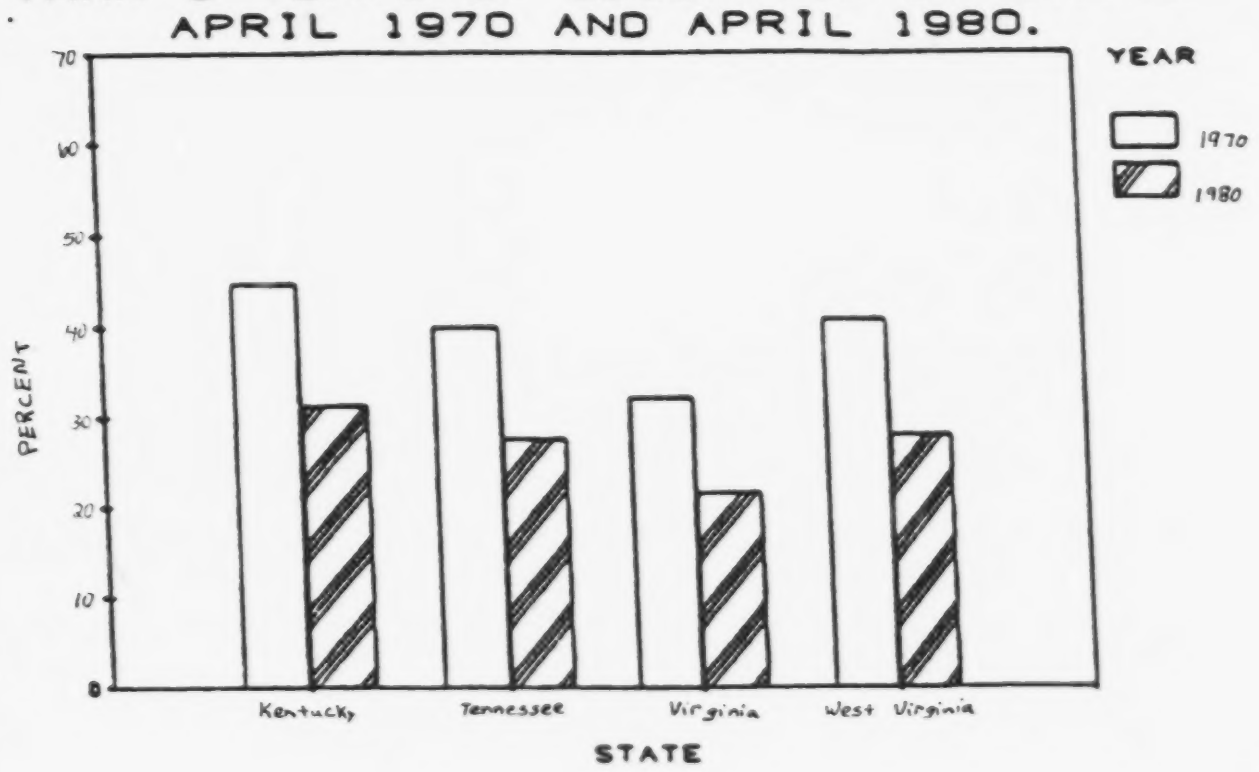
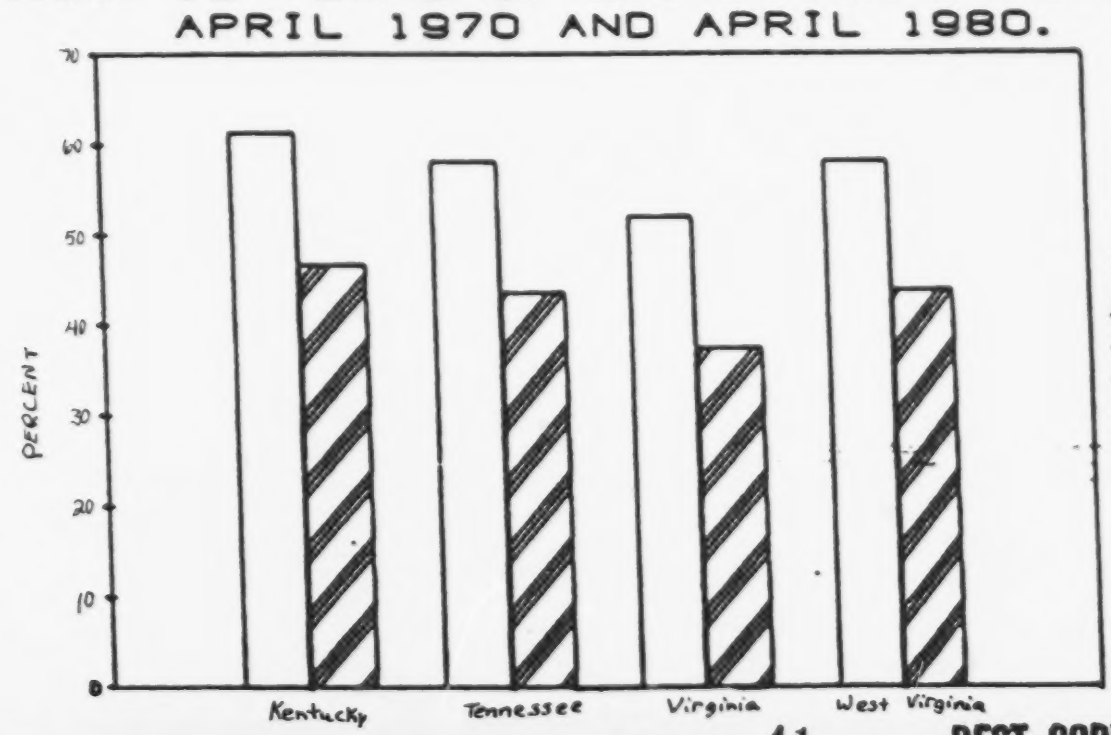
Exhibit 3-15

PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OLDER WITH FEWER THAN 9 YEARS OF EDUCATION BY STATE: APRIL 1970 AND APRIL 1980.



PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OLDER WITH FEWER THAN 12 YEARS OF EDUCATION BY STATE: APRIL 1970 AND APRIL 1980.



Source: The Conc
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National Center
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Exhibit 3-3

1970 and 1982 Public Preparing Enrollment By State

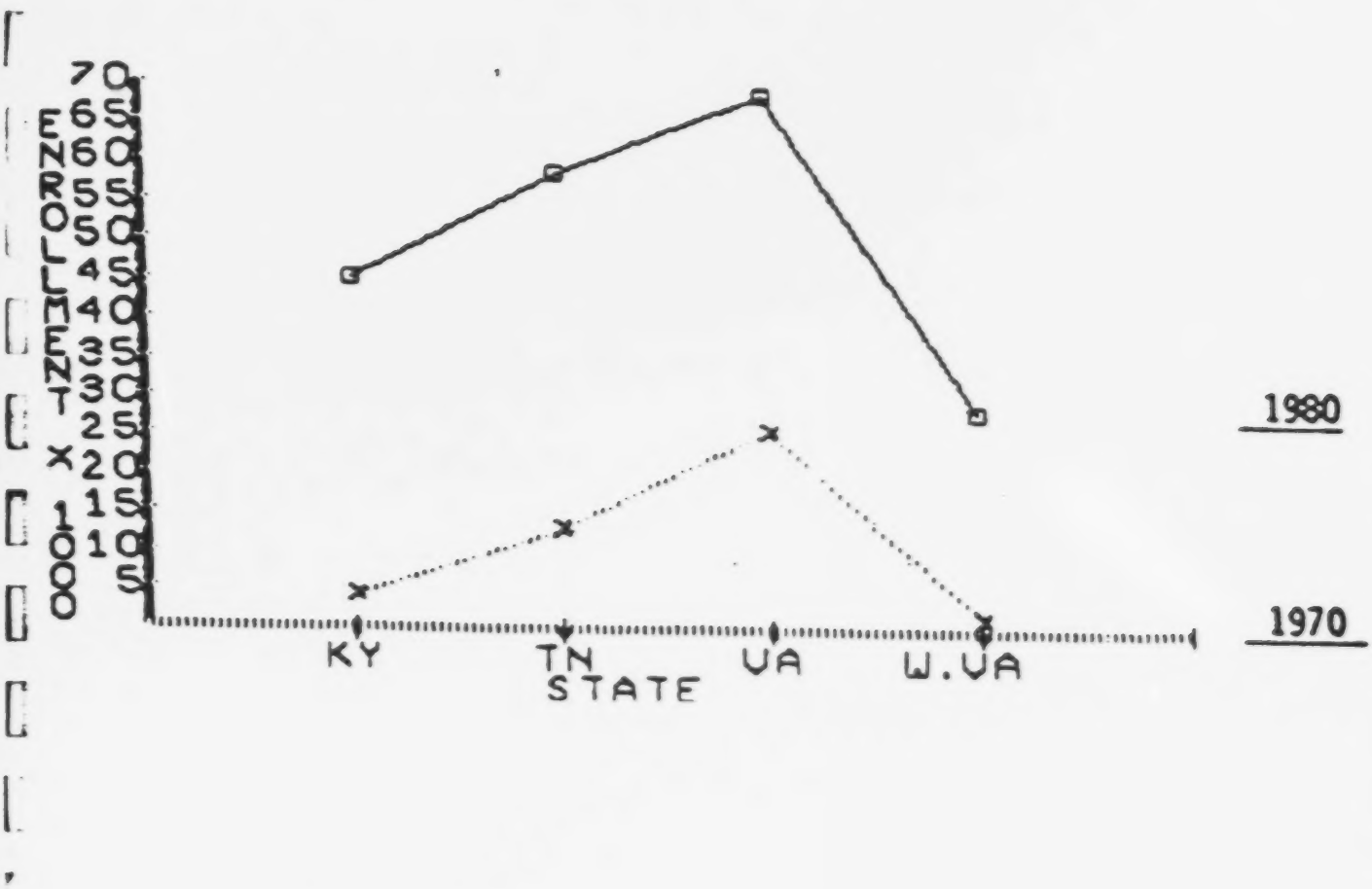

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Exhibit 3-4

1980 Enrollment In Private And Church-Related
Elementary and Secondary Schools By State

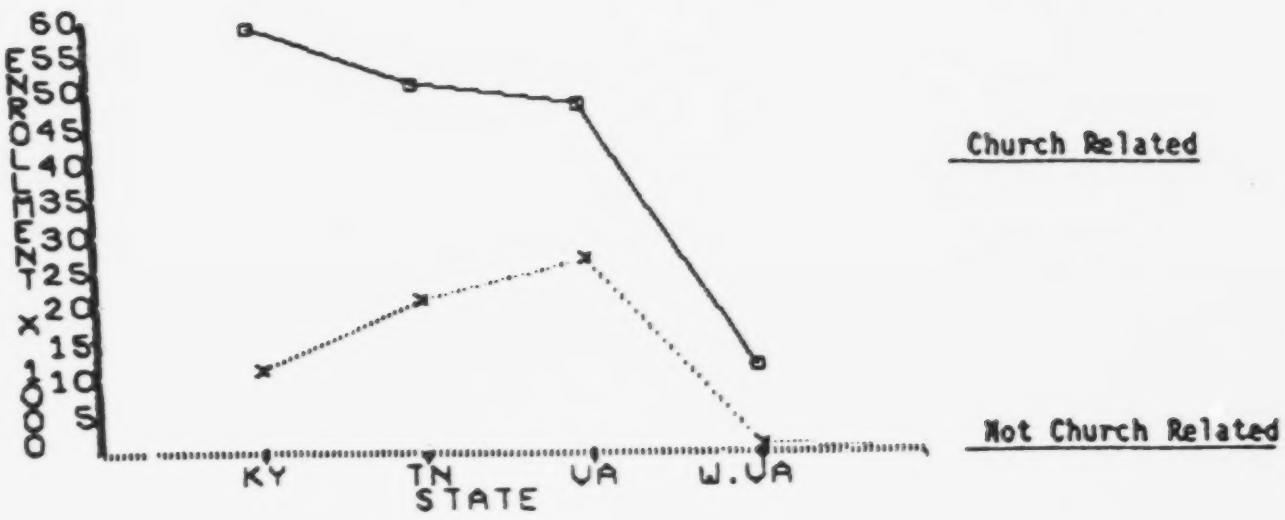

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Exhibit 3-5

Fall 1981 Enrollment In Public And Private Institutions
Of Higher Education By State

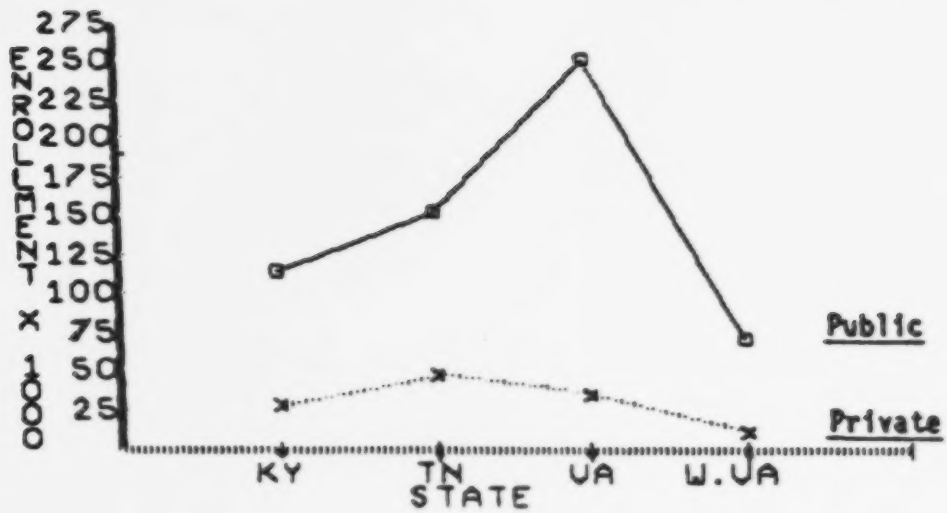

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Exhibit 3-6

1980 Enrollment Of Persons 16 Years Of Age And Older
In Adult Basic Education Programs By State

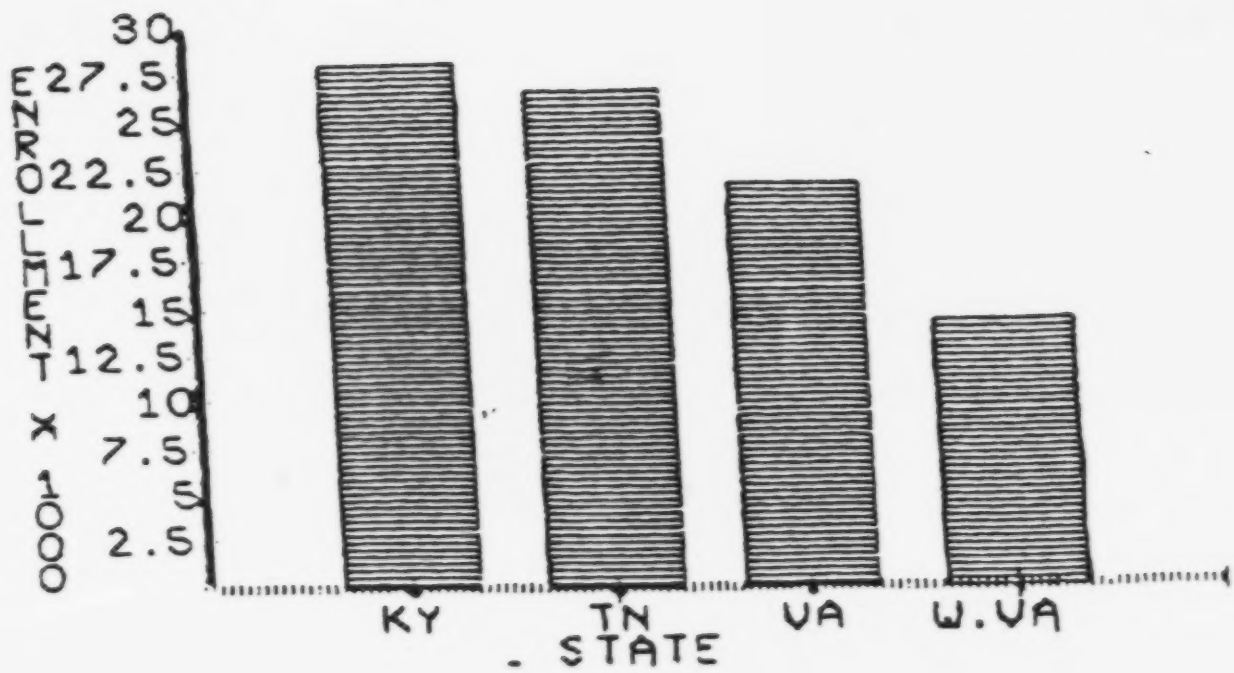

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Exhibit 3-7

Fall 1980 and Fall 1981 Public School Teachers By State

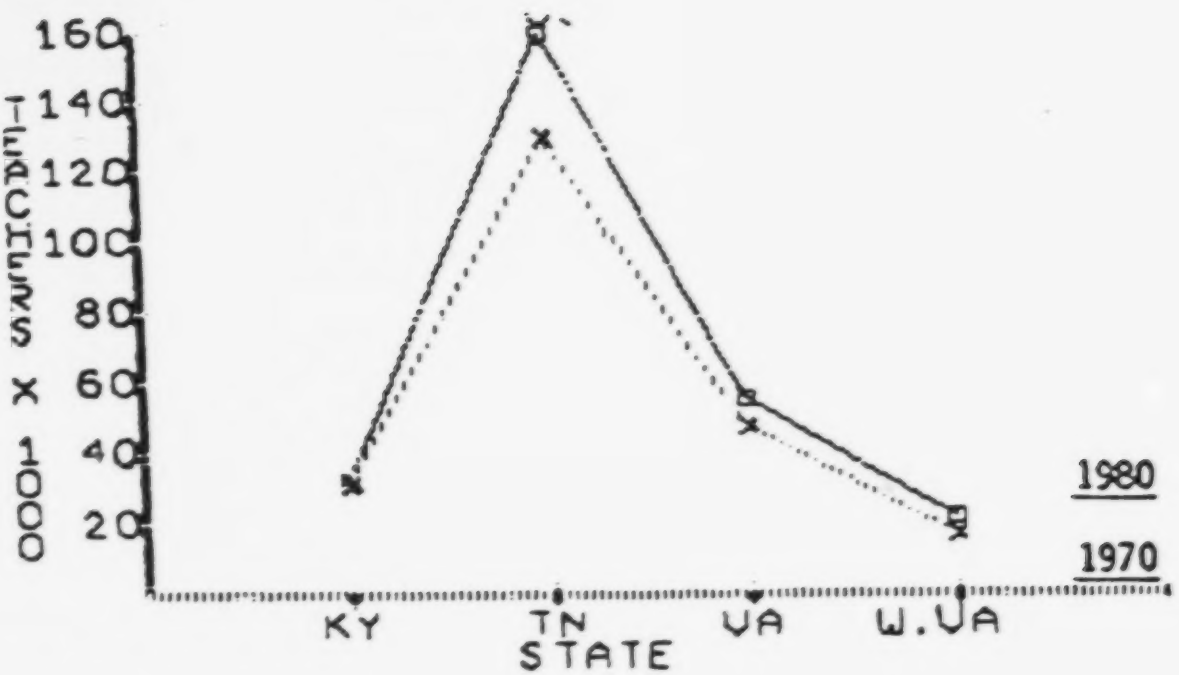

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Exhibit 3-8

Fall 1980 Private and Church - Related Elementary and Secondary School Teachers By State

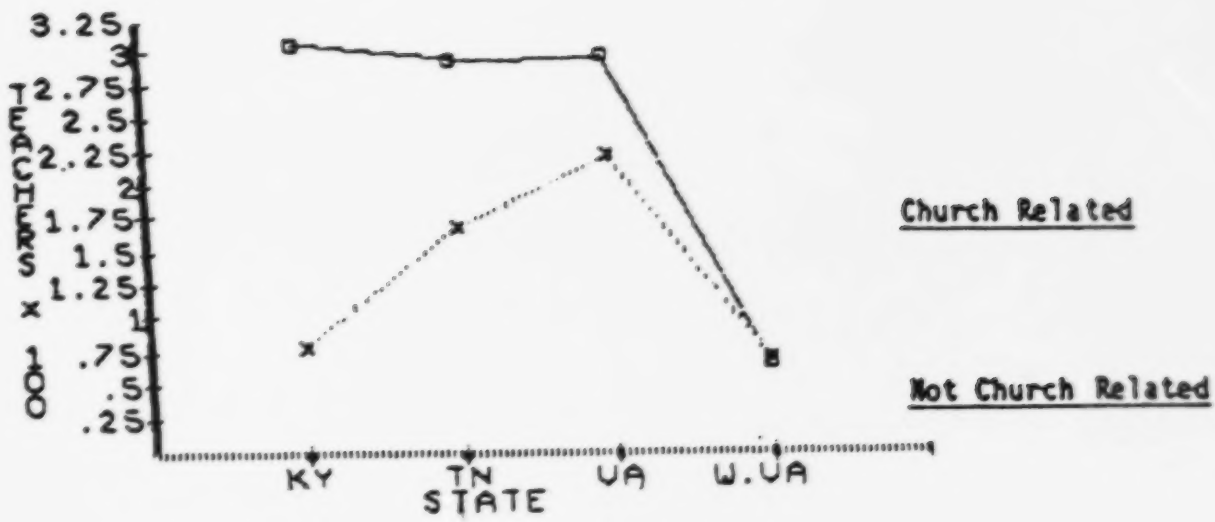

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Exhibit 3-9

Number Of Students Graduated From Public High Schools
1980 - 1981 By State

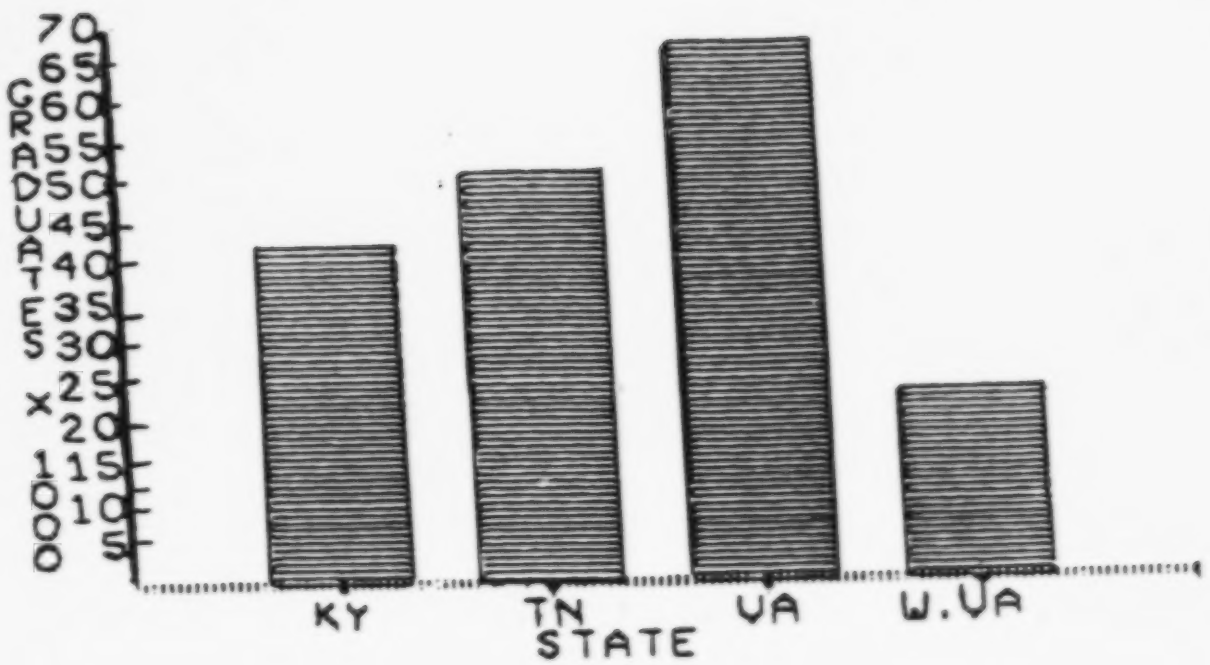

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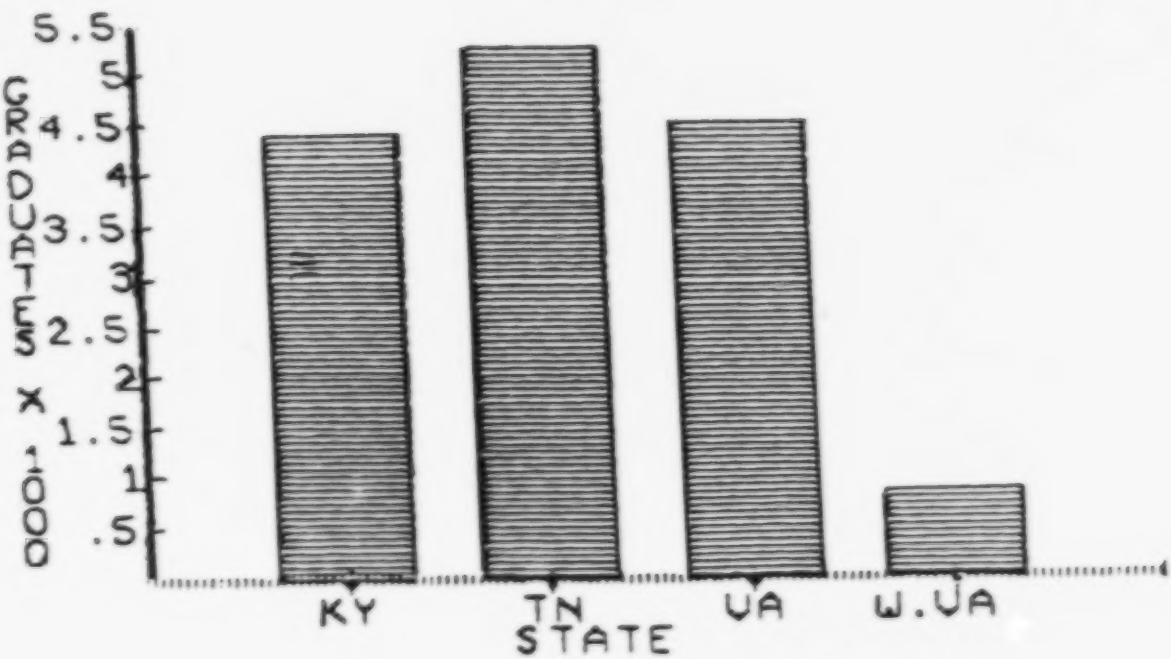
Exhibit 3-10

Students Graduated From Private High Schools 1979-1980
By State



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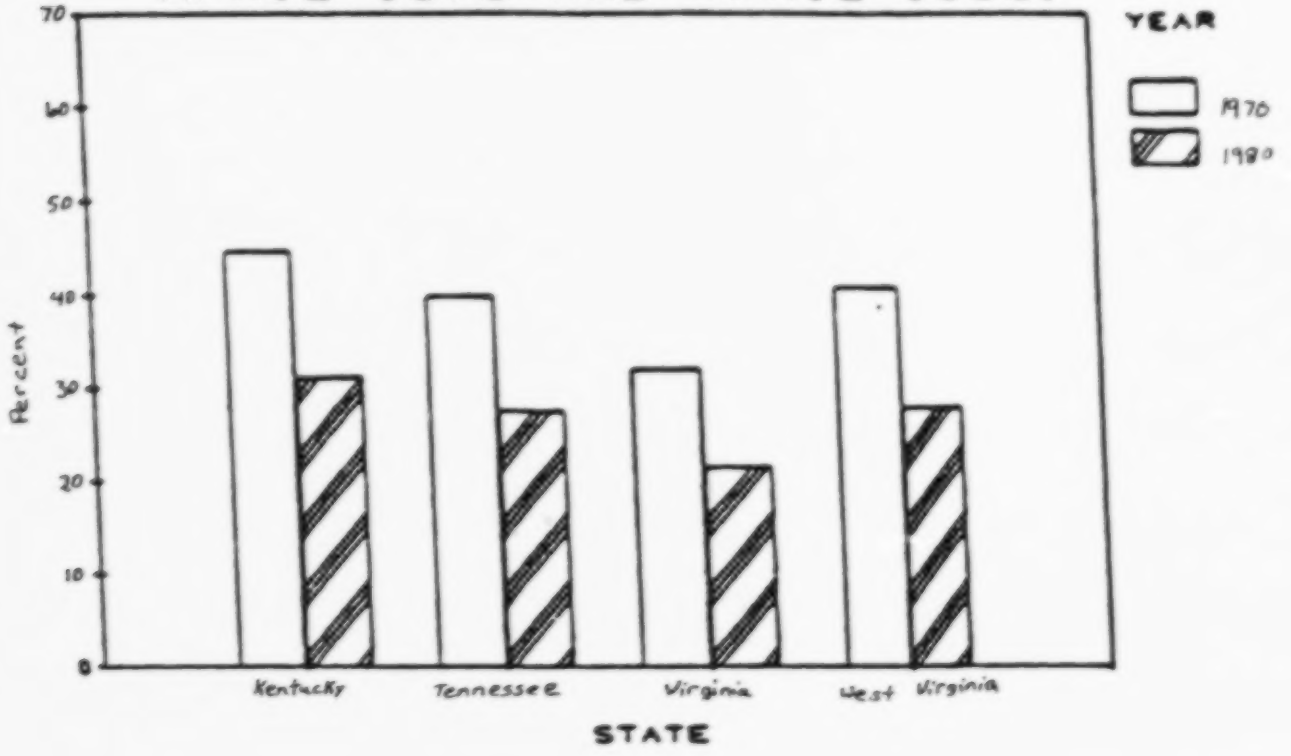
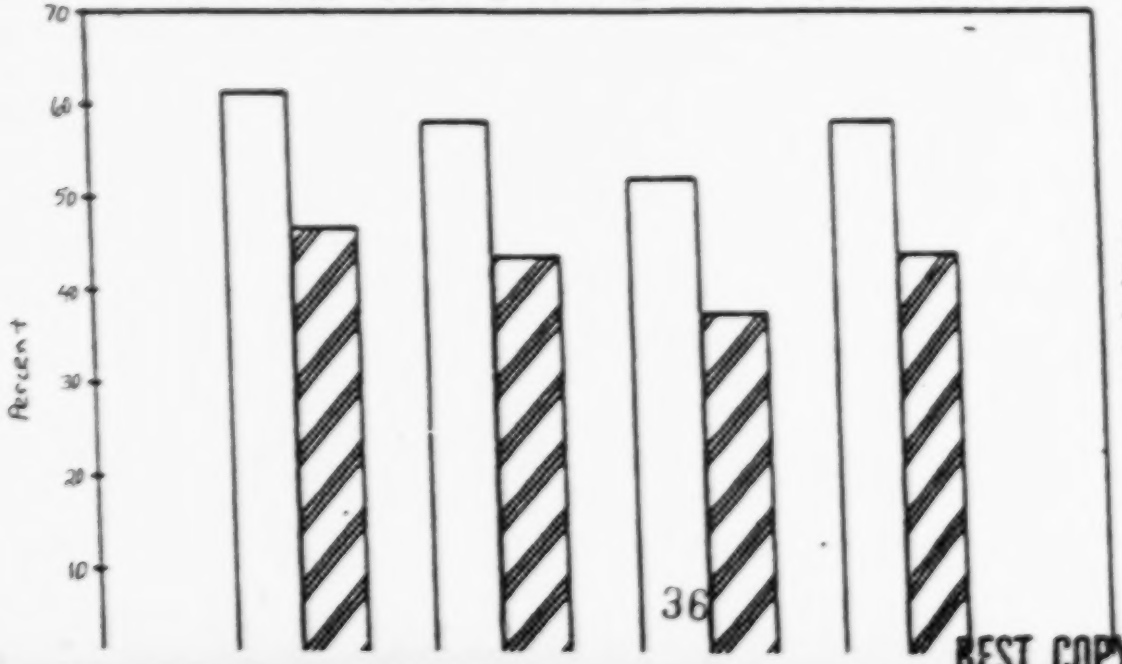
PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OLDER WITH FEWER THAN 9 YEARS OF EDUCATION BY STATE: APRIL 1970 AND APRIL 1980.



PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OLDER WITH FEWER THAN 12 YEARS OF EDUCATION BY STATE: APRIL 1970 AND APRIL 1980.



Source: The
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Exhibit 3-12

Estimated Regional Expenditures For Public Education
1981-1982 By State

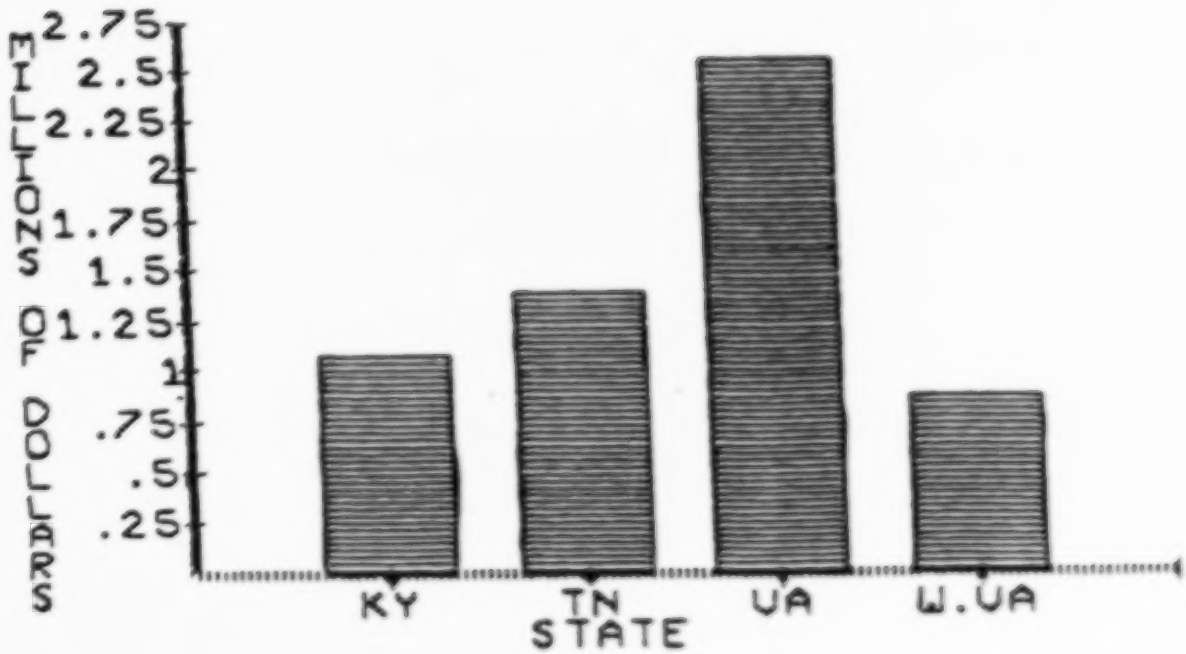

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Exhibit 3-13

1982 Funds Obligated For The Appalachian Region
By State

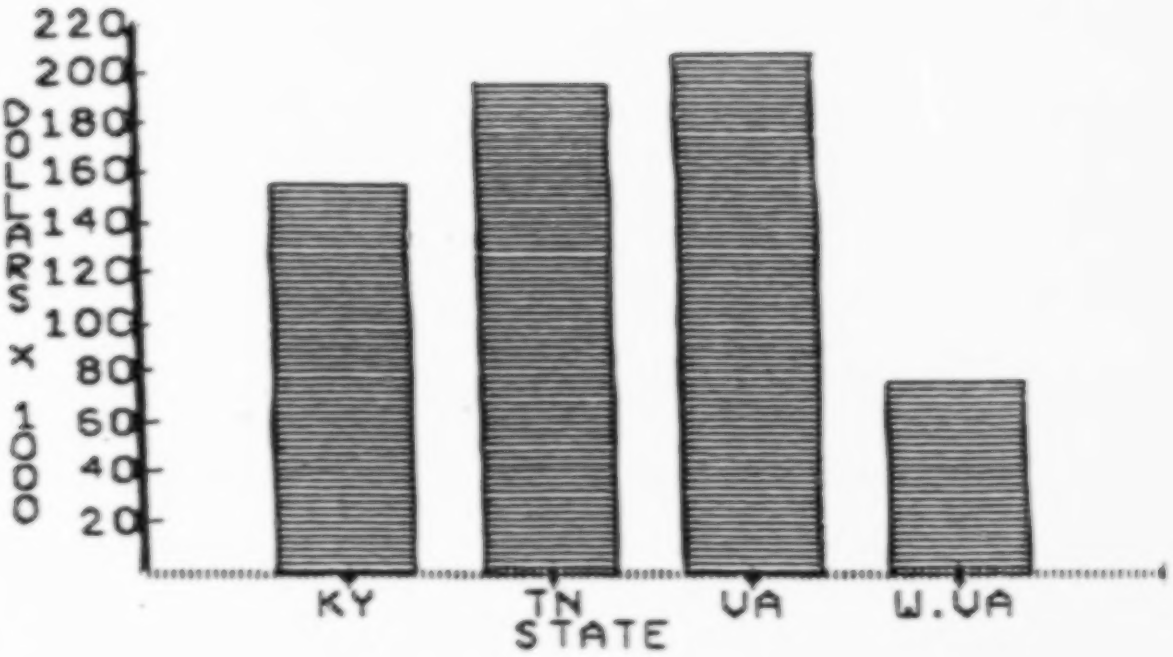

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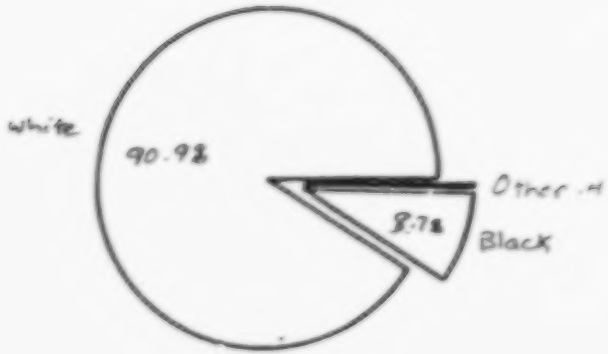
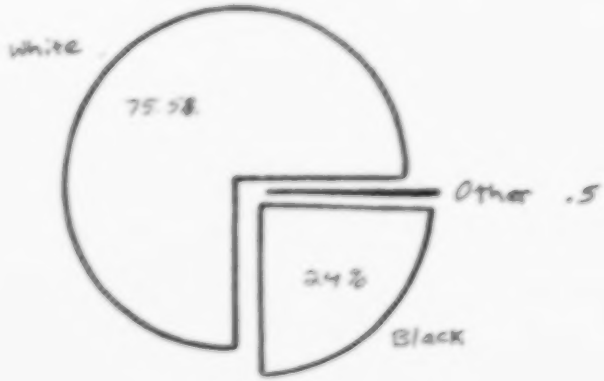
EXHIBIT 3-14

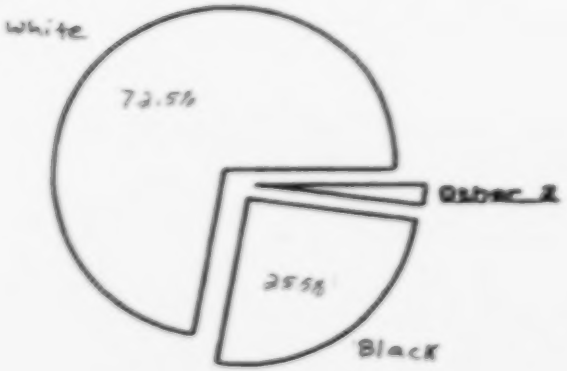
RACIAL/ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY ENROLMENT BY STATE: FALL 1980.



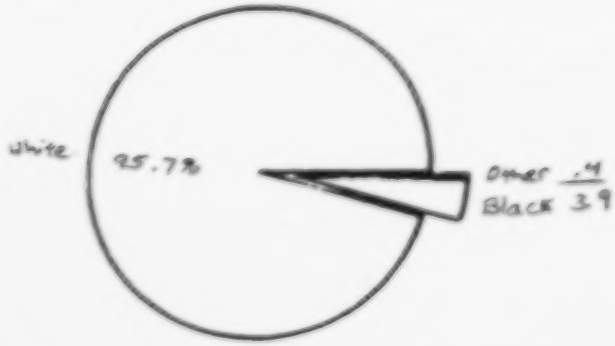
Kentucky



Tennessee



Virginia



West Virginia

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CHAPTER 4

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